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1. On 15 December 1951 the North Korean Ministry of Education sent approximately thirty Kosong-gun (128-20, 38-35) (DT-4270) teachers who had been graduated from schools above the middle school level but who had taught less than 3 years to Chongpyong (127-22, 39-48) (GV-6006) for a short training course. The evacuation of Kosong-gun and the destruction of school buildings by United Nations bombardment had left many teachers without immediate employment.
2. By March 1952 the Ministry of Education had developed a 6-month training course at the Central Staff Educators Institute in P'yongyang for teachers of middle schools and high schools, directors and staff members of county education sections, and school inspectors. The education bureau of each North Korean province was sponsoring training institutes for teachers of primary schools, generally known as people's schools. Differing ideologies, the shortage of educational facilities, and generally incompetent instructors were the principal problems in developing an effective teacher-training program. The North Korean government's budget provided for the expenses of teachers in training.
3. By March 1952 the people's schools, the middle schools, and the high schools had been merged into middle schools. Teachers were not assigned permanent posts at a certain school but traveled from village to village, remaining about 2 weeks at each village. Students of high school or middle school level taught classes when a village was without a teacher. The schools had no blackboards. Courses at the people's schools included mathematics, history, the Korean language, and geography. Courses at schools above the middle school level included the study of the Russian language in addition to all courses offered at the people's schools. The schools were open about 3 hours each day.

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4. In March the Kosŏng Middle School and the Changjŏn Middle School were at Onjŏng-ni (128-11, 38-41) (DT-2982), and the Songt'an Middle School was at Ch'angdae-i (0221/ - /6849). These schools were in underground shelters.
5. Eight men and three women taught 150 boys and 130 girls at the Kosŏng Middle School; seven men and three women taught 140 boys and 110 girls at the Changjŏn Middle School; and seven men and two women taught 80 boys and 120 girls at the Songt'an Middle School.
6. The monthly salary of school principals was between 1,500 won and 1,700 North Korean won. A head teacher received between 1,400 and 1,450 won monthly; an instructor, between 1,300 and 1,350 won; and an ordinary teacher, between 1,100 and 1,250 won. Though these low salaries compelled the teachers to depend heavily upon their families, they continued teaching in order to be exempt from military service. Parents of the students did not respect the teachers and frequently would deny them lodging. The teachers were poorly dressed and unable to maintain any prestige.
7. Shortages of food and clothing, the fear of United Nations air attack, limited school facilities, and a frequent shifting of classrooms discouraged students from attending school regularly. Many students remained at home to help in making straw goods and in farming and fishing activity.
8. In April 1952 approximately 4,500 North Korean students who had been born into poor, labor-class families and who had been graduated from high school or had distinguished themselves in the Korean war were to be sent to the Soviet Union to study educational techniques and the means by which the Soviet Union carried out its revolution. In March 1952 some of these students were studying the Russian language at the Sinuiju branch of KIM Il-sŏng University. Recommendations from the village branch of the NKLP and examinations by county and provincial party committees preceded the final selection of each student. On 10 January 1952 five students from Kosŏng-gun departed for Sinuiju for study there before leaving for the Soviet Union. North Korean army soldiers who were selected were discharged from their units.

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